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345 The colonial ancestry of Sir  
Z9 Thomas Wardlaw Taylor. 1937.  
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**The COLONIAL ANCESTRY of The  
Hon. Sir THOMAS WARDLAW TAYLOR**

**By his Daughter**

**MARGARET CHARTERIS-THOMSON**

*Mr Justice Montague  
8m kind regards  
M. Charteris-Thomson*

**LIBRARY  
FACULTY OF LAW  
UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA**

*Woodland  
October 1938.*

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# THE COLONIAL ANCESTRY

OF

THE HONOURABLE  
SIR THOMAS WARDLAW TAYLOR

Kt. B.

CHIEF JUSTICE of the PROVINCE  
of MANITOBA - 1887-1899

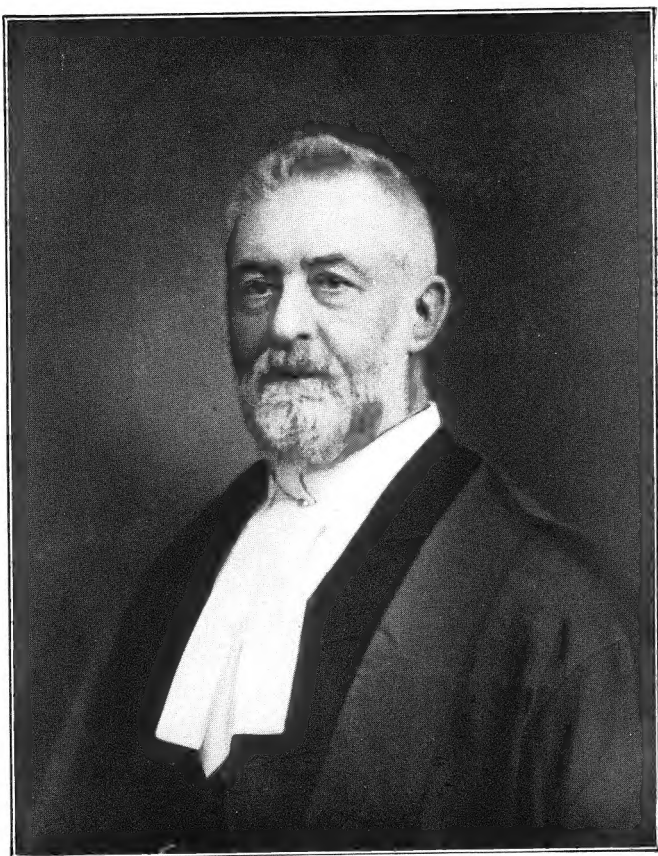
*By his Daughter*

MARGARET CHARTERIS-THOMSON



DUMFRIES  
COURIER PRESS, HIGH STREET  
1937





THE HON. SIR THOMAS WARDLAW TAYLOR, Kt. B.





## PREFACE

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THE HONOURABLE SIR THOMAS WARDLAW TAYLOR, Kt.B., only son of the Reverend John Taylor, M.D., D.D., and Marion Antill Wardlaw, was born at the East Church Manse, Auchtermuchty, Fifeshire, Scotland on 25th March, 1833. He was educated privately and at the University of Edinburgh (B.A. 1852; M.A. Toronto, 1856). His father having been appointed Professor in the U.P. Divinity Hall, Toronto, he came to Canada with his parents in 1852, and after a short trial of farm life, entered Osgoode Hall, being called to the Bar of Upper Canada (now the Province of Ontario) in 1858, and created Queen's Counsel in 1876. In 1866 he was appointed to the Court of Chancery of the Province as Judges' Secretary (1866-71); Referee under the Quieting Titles Act (1869-71); Referee in Chambers (1871-72); and Master in Chancery (1872-83). During these years he published *Chancery Statutes and Orders*; *The Investigation of Titles to Estates in Fee Simple*; *Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence and Public Statutes relating to the Presbyterian Church in Canada*.

On October 13th, 1882, the Bar of Manitoba unanimously resolved to petition the Dominion Government for the appointment of an equity lawyer to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Wood, and

with that resolution they coupled the name of Mr Taylor. That was indeed high honour, probably the highest ever paid by any branch of the Canadian Bar. It was without precedent. Never before, and never since, has the Bar of one Province asked the Government to appoint as Judge a member of the Bar of another Province. Accordingly, Mr Taylor was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, Manitoba (1883-87) and Chief Justice of Manitoba (1887-99). He was Administrator of the Province in 1890, and again in 1893, and in 1897 he was created a Knight Bachelor by Queen Victoria on the occasion of her Diamond Jubilee. After his retirement in 1899, he was twice commissioned to act as Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, the second appointment being as late as August, 1908.

During his term upon the Manitoba Bench an unusually heavy share of work fell upon Sir Thomas. This was due partly to the ill-health of other judges, partly to the confusion incident to the settlement of a new country. It has been said that, because of civil and political strife, he had to decide upon more constitutional questions than have ever fallen to the lot of any other Canadian judge. Among the cases of national importance in which he was engaged were the trial of Louis Riel for high treason, the Manitoba School Question, and the various suits arising from the construction of the Red River Valley Railway, and the disallowance of Provincial charters. Yet, after his retirement, Sir Thomas could say that no judgment of his

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v.

had ever been appealed to the Imperial Privy Council in which he had not been sustained.

Throughout his long and busy career, Sir Thomas gave large service, beyond his judicial duties, to the State, to education, and to the Church. He sat on many Royal Commissions; for many years he acted as examiner in law, and as a member of the Senate of Toronto University, being chairman of the library and of the building and grounds committees; he also served as chairman of Manitoba College, and as convener of many boards and committees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. After his retirement, and while resident in the city of Hamilton, he gave special aid to the Home for Aged Women and to the cause of social reform. In Hamilton, full of years, he passed to his reward on March 2nd, 1917.

T. WARDLAW TAYLOR

Goderich, Ontario,  
November 13th, 1936.



## **MY FATHER**

---

He wears God's livery, an open face,  
Whereon the glow of suns now passed away,  
The after glory of his fruitful day,  
Lingers at eventide a little space.

Among the kindly wrinkles you may trace  
The goodly tale of golden moments, nay,  
Behold them woven in a fabric gray,  
The fitting vesture of his well-won place.

Beneath the weight of years he laid aside  
The robes of office and his sovereign's trust;  
Now these removed reveal the garb supplied  
By his own truth, his patience, and his just  
And gentle courtesy, a mantle wrought  
Of honest diligence which faileth not.

T. WARDLAW TAYLOR.

January 23rd, 1917.



## FOREWORD BY THE AUTHOR

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When the miniatures of Anne Cochran and her husband, John Wardlaw, and of her parents, Richard Cochran and Marion Antill, were bequeathed to me, I wished to know more about them all. So, when in Washington, D.C., on a visit, I went to the Congressional Library, and made a search of the Virginian Records, but could find nothing. I was advised to apply to the Library of the Daughters of the American Revolution to ask if they had any account of the parade when Independence was acknowledged. They had not, but at the D.A.R. headquarters I found that Colonel Antill was well known. As so often happens, family tradition had not been quite accurate. The family was a New Jersey one. In the Records of that State in the Library of Congress, I found the very interesting genealogy, which I am now relating. My brother, Dr Wardlaw Taylor, has amplified the notes which I obtained concerning Lewis Morris, my father's great-great-great-grandfather.







*Lewis Morris*





## LEWIS MORRIS

**A**MONG THE ADHERENTS OF OLIVER CROMWELL, who by the Restoration of Charles 2nd, 1660, were obliged to seek a refuge in foreign lands, was Richard Morris, the father of the subject of this memoir. He held the commission of captain in a regiment commanded by an elder brother, Lewis, in the army of the Commonwealth, and having disguised himself under the profession of Quakerism, first took up residence in the Island of Barbadoes, whence he removed to New York, while yet that province was under the domination of the Dutch, and obtained a grant with manorial privileges of a tract of land near Harlem containing more than three thousand acres. Upon this tract he settled, calling it after himself, Morrisania, by which name it is still known. Here in 1671 was Lewis Morris born. When about six months old, he had the misfortune to lose his mother and soon afterwards his father. An uncle, Lewis Morris, in 1674, moved from Barbadoes and assumed guardianship. He bought a large tract of land and named it Tintern (corrupted later to Tinton) after an estate which had belonged to the family in Monmouthshire, Wales, and from him Monmouth County also received its name.

Colonel Morris certainly spared neither pains nor expense in the upbringing of his nephew. Schools

were few, and colleges there were none, but the best of private tutors were procured, and Lewis Morris, the younger, received an education good for any land or time, one, too, of which his naturally remarkable abilities enabled him to take full benefit and which set him in after years far above most of his compatriots in culture and learning. Moreover, he received a systematic legal training, an inestimable advantage at a time when the Bar of New York was almost entirely composed of men without any professional education.

In other respects, however, things were not so favourable. The Colonel's will is dated February 7th, 1690, when his nephew was only nineteen, and it tells of trouble. "Whereas I formerly intended to make my nephew, Lewis Morris, son of my deceased brother, Richard Morris, my sole executor, his many and great miscarriages and disobediences towards me and my wife, and his causeless absenting himself from my house and adhering to and advising with those of bad life and conversation contrary to my directions and example unto him, and for other reasons I make my wife, Mary Morris, sole executor." (*Abstract of Wills, New York, 1665-1707*, p. 180.)

Naturally the Colonel did not specify the "miscarriages and disobediences" which lay behind his sweeping indictment. Doubtless they were sufficiently numerous. Still, one wonders as to their gravity. Was there anything more than the inevitable conflict between a high-spirited lad and the rigid discipline of an old

Puritan soldier? It was a time when age expected youth to yield punctilious respect, an expectation somewhat misplaced amid the disorders of the Restoration period. And life in New York was far removed from the austere atmosphere of Boston. The former was even then a cosmopolitan community of many nationalities and many creeds, whose well-fed traders were distinguished for their broad tolerance and buoyant gaiety. Probably the Colonel's neighbours viewed those "miscarriages and disobediences" with more lenient eyes. Certainly the educational attainments of Lewis Morris do not suggest a mis-spent youth.

Whatever may have been the merits of the case, the consequences were sufficiently severe. In one respect the Colonel's intentions failed. Mary Morris died before his will was admitted to probate, and on May 15th, 1691, letters of administration were granted to his nephew, Lewis Morris, by Governor Henry Slaughter. (*Abstract of Wills, New York, 1665-1707, p. 181.*)

Otherwise the will stood unchallenged. "Richard Morris when 21" was named as the residuary legatee, and Lewis must have found "one of my best mares and £20" a poor equivalent for an estate, the inventory of which consisted of "a long list of articles showing great wealth, total, £4071." (*Abstract of Wills, New York, 1665-1707, p. 196.*) New York fortunes have swollen somewhat since that day, but even now most would find the loss substantial. There is nothing, however, to hint that Lewis Morris either regretted his past conduct or

resented his uncle's treatment of him. I fancy we have all known one of his descendants who could display the same lofty indifference to monetary considerations, when engaged in maintaining "the freedom of his own will."

The loss of his uncle's fortune did not daunt Lewis Morris; as heir to his father he had property of his own. He fronted life bravely enough, and straightway took to himself a wife. On November 3rd, 1691, a licence of marriage was issued to Lewis Morris and Isabella Graham. (*Abstract of Wills, New York, 1665-1707, p. 192.*) Nor was his confidence without justification. Within the year he was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court of East Jersey. Even if the Judgeship was not as "superior" as it sounds, it was still an extraordinary mark of public confidence in a young man of twenty-one.

At that time the colony of New Jersey was under the government of the proprietors, and was divided into East and West Jersey by a line drawn from Egg Harbor, north-west, upon what is now the boundary between Burlington and Ocean Counties. A judicial appointment in East Jersey did not exclude Morris from private practice in New York, or from taking a more and more prominent part in public affairs. For that he was well fitted. A letter written by him in 1702 gives clear evidence of his insight, or rather foresight, almost prophetic foresight, as to the position and destiny of New York. It is to the Secretary of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and con-

tains the first suggestion of King's College, now Columbia University. "The Queen has a farm of about 32 acres of Land, wch Rents for £36 p Ann. Tho the Church Wardens and Vestry have petitioned for it and my Ld four months gave ym a promise of it, the proceeding has been so slow that they begin to fear the Success wont answer the expectation. I believe her Msty would readily grant it to the Society for the asking. N York is the Center of English America and a Proper Place for a Colledge—and that Farm in a little time will be of considerable Value and its a pity such a thing should be lost for want of asking, wch at another time wont be so Easily obtained." (*Half Moon Papers*, 1899, p. 323.)

That same year, 1702, the Proprietors of Jersey (one of whom was our ancestor, Edward Antill) surrendered their rights of government to the Crown. New Jersey was united to New York for purposes of administration, but retained its separate Council and Assembly. About the same time Edward Hyde, Viscount Cornbury, arrived as Governor of the newly united colony. Preferment for Morris followed speedily. He was appointed a member of the Governor's Council. It was not an appointment making for peace and could not endure. He was not the man to acquiesce tamely in the proceedings of a Governor like Cornbury. His criticism soon became altogether too direct, his opposition too persistent. In a very few months he was dismissed from office.

Lewis Morris did not take his expulsion from the Council with meekness. That was one virtue for which he was not conspicuous. He simply transferred his conflict with the Governor to a more public arena. He sought and obtained election to the New Jersey Assembly. In that body he attacked the Governor openly, and for those attacks Cornbury's conduct gave ample grounds. Finally, he persuaded the Assembly to adopt an address to the Queen praying for the Governor's removal. It was one thing, however, to secure the address, another to present it. Queen Anne was notorious for her partiality towards members of her own family, and Cornbury was a Hyde, and her first cousin. But Morris was one of those who do not fear to "bell the cat." He undertook the thankless task. He proceeded to England, secured an audience, and himself placed the damning address in the Queen's hand. Cornbury was recalled.

It was on April 3rd, 1706, and while Morris was engaged in this conflict, that the daughter in whom we are specially interested was born. And he named her Anne after the Queen.

In 1715 Governor Robert Hunter appointed Lewis Morris, Chief Justice of New York. That office he held for eighteen years, steadily rising in public esteem and, in spite of all personal peculiarities, winning for himself a secure place as one of the great jurists in the history of New York. He was also Chief Justice of New Jersey; for part of the time President of



the Council; and for one year, 1731-32, Acting Governor of New Jersey. Then once again he was summarily dismissed from office.

In 1732 William Cosby became Governor of New York. One of his first acts was to demand of his predecessor, Rip van Dam, certain monies (fees received by van Dam, which Cosby thought should be his). Van Dam resisted, and Cosby took legal proceedings. He had not the effrontery to constitute himself the judge of his own cause, but he created a special Court of Chancery to try the case. To this he appointed Chief Justice Morris, James De Lancey and Frederick Philips. When the case was heard van Dam's lawyers, William Smith and James Alexander, pleaded that the action of the Governor was *Ultra Vires*, that he had no power, apart from the legislature, to create a court. To the astonishment certainly of the Governor, the Chief Justice sustained the defence, and held that the creation of the court was void. The other two judges over-ruled him, so Cosby lost nothing, but an independent judge could look for only one reward. Chief Justice Morris was removed by the Governor and De Lancey appointed in his stead.

A quarter of a century had not cooled the blood of Lewis Morris. He was still the stubborn fighter. But this time the cause was a great question of principle, not merely one concerning the conduct of an individual. The whole public became involved, and perforce took sides. Before the strife passed, the movement had

begun which led at last to the Revolution. "Morris, with William Smith and James Alexander, was of that extraordinary triumvirate in the colony of New York who, with voice and pen and in the courts, made the fight for liberty of opinion and of the press and of free criticism of existing government, and exposure of any follies or corruptions of which it might be guilty, which was echoed through the thirteen colonies, sowing the harvest reaped in the successful struggle for independence a half century later." (*Bench and Bar of New York*, 1897, p. 421.)

The three lawyers, with some others, formed a political club which met weekly. But they needed some vehicle to reach the public ear. At that time Bradford's Gazette was the only newspaper in New York, and it was the organ of the government. In November, 1733, John Peter Zenger, a German bookseller, began to publish the Weekly Journal, as the mouthpiece of the popular party. Immediately a copious stream of controversial literature flowed from the club. Convincing essays were reinforced by biting parodies. Stinging verses and repartee drove home sound argument. The Gazette was unequal to the struggle. Its replies were always heavy and frequently unwise. They only evoked yet sharper rejoinders.

The courage of the triumvirate was equal to their ability, for the Governor took refuge in the ready resort of power. Some copies of the Journal were burned by the common hangman, and Zenger was arrested for

libel. His friends rallied to his support, brought to his defence Andrew Hamilton, ex-Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and after a most stirring trial he was acquitted by the jury. The verdict simply reflected popular excitement, but it rendered hopeless any attempt to check the campaign of "The Weekly Journal," a campaign momentous in American history and constituting the real turning point in the destinies of the thirteen colonies. "It was so long since Milton had written his great period on truth's certain victory that it was forgotten. In the days of Swift and Addison few read Milton's prose. But week after week, in grave and stately sentences, the New York writers kept up one long, loud cry, 'The Liberty of the Press.' The effect was startling. It spread from colony to colony . . . and we may trace in the leading articles of the New York Weekly Journal of 1733 and 1734 many of the ideas, and sometimes the language itself, that Otis, Franklin and Adams made use of in defending and securing the liberties of the continent." (*Memorial History of New York*, vol. ii., p. 228.)

In 1738, the administration of the province of New Jersey was finally disjoined from that of New York. Lewis Morris had had a great part in effecting the separation, and the King appointed him the first Governor. That office he continued to hold until his death in 1746, but he does not seem to have found it exactly a bed of roses. Party spirit ran high in those days, and opposition was frequently factious. Moreover, his

position was peculiarly difficult, at once a royal governor and a former leader of the popular party. It is the period of his life from which come most of the stories of his "whimsical obstinacy" and all the evidence of his "erratic course." At this distance of time it is hard to judge fairly, but apparently his was the course of one who would neither surrender the rights of the Crown, nor encroach upon those of the people, a course of necessity misunderstood alike by the extreme royalist and the hot radical. That his obstinacy was "whimsical" simply betrays the gallant old fighter, who could hold his own in the fray with sardonic humour, careless what men might think so long as his honour was unstained. In that he was successful. When he passed men held him in kindly remembrance, none ever questioning his spotless integrity.

Of Lewis Morris' sons :—

(1) Robert Hunter (born in Morrisania about 1700, died in Shrewsbury, N.J., in 1764), was Chief Justice of New Jersey in 1738-64, a member of the Council of New Jersey in 1738 and Governor of Pennsylvania from October, 1754, to August, 1756. As Chief Justice "he reduced the pleadings to precision and method, and possessed the great perfection of his office, knowledge and integrity in more perfection than had often been known before in the colonies. He was comely in appearance, graceful in manners and of a most imposing presence." Benjamin Franklin said he was "eloquent, an acute sophister, and therefore generally successful

in argumentative conversation." (Appleton's *Encyclopaedia of American Biography*.)

Robert Hunter's son, Robert, born in New Brunswick, N.J., in 1745, died there in 1815, was the first Chief Justice that took his seat on the bench of the supreme court of New Jersey under the Constitution of 1776. He resigned in 1779, and was subsequently appointed by General Washington, Judge of the U.S. District Court of New Jersey, in 1789, and held that office until his death. (Appleton's *Encyclopaedia of American Biography*.)

(2) Another son, Lewis, was Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty at New York. He married 1st Trintie (Catharine), daughter of Dr Samuel and Johanna Staats of New York City and had several distinguished sons:—

One, Lewis, signed the Declaration of Independence. His son (another Lewis) had a distinguished career in the Carolinas, and I have seen the tablet erected to his memory in old St. Michael's Church in Charleston, and his portrait in Gibbes Art Gallery in the same city.

Another son, Staats Long, entered the British Army, and as Lieut.-Colonel of the 89th Highlanders served at the siege of Pondicherry, India, in 1761, and was made Brig.-General in 1796. He married Catharine, Duchess of Gordon, relict of Cosmo George, 3rd Duke of Gordon. (She was the daughter of William, 2nd Earl of Aberdeen, by his wife Susan, daughter of John,

First Duke of Atholl.) In 1797 he was appointed Governor of Quebec.

A half-brother of Lewis and Staats Long was Gouverneur, the well known American Statesman and diplomat.

(3) Lewis Morris 1st had at least two daughters, Elizabeth, who married Anthony White, and

(4) Anne, our ancestress, who married Edward Antill 2nd. Of her husband, his father and their descendants I found the following account from the *Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society*.—Ex. New Jersey Archives, 1st Series, Vol. 9.

## EDWARD ANTILL

**E**DWARD ANTILL was a prominent merchant in New York City in the 17th Century. His will, dated June 10th, 1704, gives his age as 45. There is no record of his death. He was present at the trial of Philip Carteret, Governor of East Jersey, before Governor Andros of New York, in June, 1678, for alleged riot and was justly indignant at that travesty on Justice. In 1686 he bought a tract of eighty acres on Staten Island, which he sold in 1694. Siding with his friends, Brockholls and Bayard in the Revolution of 1688, he was obliged to flee from the City to escape arrest at the hands of the over zealous Jacob Leisler, and one of his vessels was robbed of four guns by the Leisler Government.<sup>1</sup> He had six children (by two wives). He married first in 1686 Elizabeth Brown, second, Sarah . . . His children were William, Charles, Anne, Edward, Elizabeth, and George. Edward is the only one of whom there is any connected record. The others died young or left New Jersey.

<sup>1</sup> New Jersey Archives, 1st Series, Vol. 11 (Newspaper Extract) "The Boston Newsletter," June 18th, 1706.

On the 16th, Captain Outerbridge and some of his men came to town, and relate that on the 3rd instant he sailed out of Sandyhook bound for Jamaica, loaded with provisions, and was taken by a Privateer from Martinico, about 150 leagues off, and that his sloop (with Mrs Antill and her children who were passengers on board) is sent to Martinico.

Edward Antill was admitted as a freeman of New York, October 12th, 1683. He moved to New Jersey in 1686.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> New Jersey Archives, 1st Series, Vol. 9.



## EDWARD ANTILL (2nd)

**E**DWARD ANTILL (son of Edward Antill, formerly of Richmond, in the County of Surrey, in Old England, merchant, but late of New York in America, Attorney at Law, and Sarah, his wife) was born in New York, the 17th June, 1701. Anne, his wife, whom he married the 10th June, 1739, was born the 3rd of April, 1706, being a daughter of Lewis Morris, Esq., Governor of New Jersey, and Isabella, his wife, then both living.

There is a bit of romance about his childhood in the fact that having lost both parents he was adopted and brought up by his god-father, Giles Shelley (born July 30th, 1664), the quondam alleged pirate, who owed his life and liberty to the father, Edward Antill. He inherited his fortune from Giles Shelley, and perhaps came into possession of the "Laird of Minnevarre's" broad acres at Raritan Landing in Middlesex County, where he spent most of his life.

Mr Whitehead refers to him as "an oddity," and relates an incident to the effect that he once regretted to his wife that the women of the day spent so much time in idleness or profitless pursuits, instead of "abiding in the fields wth their maidens" gathering flax or grain. The next morning on coming down to breakfast Mr

Antill found the house deserted, and no sign of the matudinal repast. His wife had taken him at his word and was out in the fields with her handmaidens pulling flax. He was invited to partake of the refreshment they had provided for themselves, but it was impossible for her to return home before evening. (Whitehead's *Perth Amboy*, 227.)

This is only an instance of the serious, earnest view Mr Antill took of life. In 1754 he gave £1800 towards founding Columbia College in the interests of the Episcopal Church. (*History of New York during the Revolution*, by Thomas Jones, 1-10.)

He was one of the warmest friends of Christ Church at New Brunswick, and in 1759 was one of the trustees of a lottery for the benefit of that church. When the Rev. Robert M'Kean, missionary at New Brunswick, removed in 1763 to Perth Amboy, he reported to the Society (in England) for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts, that "the Hon. Edward Antill, Esq., a man of most exemplary life and singular piety, has undertaken to read prayers and a sermon every two Sundays at New Brunswick, and every other two at Piscataqua till the arrival of a missionary," and the Society voted him their thanks for his pious labours." (*Record of Christ Church, New Brunswick, N.J.*, by the Rev. Alfred Stubbs, Rector, 1850.)

He was a member of the General Assembly which met at Perth Amboy, October 27th, 1738, in which body he voted to sustain Governor Lewis Morris, who not

unnaturally recommended him in 1740 for a seat in the Council. "He is a man of good estate and sence, and if admitted to that board will prove an usefull and deserving member of it." He was appointed May 29th, 1741, to make a quorum of the Council, and the appointment was confirmed in 1745. (New Jersey Archives 6, and the papers of Lewis Morris.)

He was reappointed in 1746 as a member of Governor Belcher's Council. (Archives 7, 6.)

Mr Antill died August 15th, 1770, in the 71st year of his age, and was buried near the south corner of Christ Church, New Brunswick. There is a large and handsome marble font in the church on which is inscribed:—"The gift of John Antill, Esq., as a token of affection to his native place." The tradition in the family, however, was that this font was presented by his father, the Hon. Edward Antill, as a votive offering in consequence of deliverance from imminent danger. (*Record of Christ Church.*) I have been at Christ Church, New Brunswick, and saw the font which is still used. The stone which was pointed out, however, as marking the grave of Edward Antill, our great-great-grandfather, was quite undecipherable.

Mr Antill was twice married. First to Catherine —, and second to Anne Morris. He left six children, all of whom, so far as I can learn, were by the second marriage.

(1) Edward 3rd, married Charlotte Riverain.

(2) John married first Margaret, daughter of Alex.

Colden, eldest son of Lieut.-Governor Cadwallader Colden; second, her sister Jane.

(3) Lewis married Alice, daughter of the 3rd son of Lieut.-Governor Cadwallader Colden of New York.

(4) Sarah.

(5) Mary or Marion married Richard Cochran.

(6) Isabella married Rev. Robert M'Kean.

I found several references to the estate of Edward Antill.<sup>3</sup>

Young Anthony White was made freeman in New York when he became 21 in 1738. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Governor Lewis Morris, in 1739 or 40. His wife's sister, Anne, married in 1739 Edward Antill, who immediately proceeded to build on a tract of 350 acres acquired by his father fifty years earlier. The house we now call "Ross Hall" is not the name given by the builder. Anthony White's house on the other side of the river is now called Buccleugh. (For many years it was White House.)

In 1752 this farm was apparently offered for sale.<sup>4</sup>

The *N.Y. Gazette* revived in the *Weekly Post Boy*, December 11, 1752.

To be sold.

A good and profitable farm, whereon Edward Antill now lives, situated about a mile from New Brunswick adjoining Raritan River on the south and Raritan Landing on the west, containing 370 odd acres, about 40 of which are in English meadow, a good part of which may be watered at pleasure; about 100 acres of it is timber that has not been much cull'd; on it is an easy well-built farm house, a barn, Baracks and out-houses, and the whole in good fence, there is a large garden with a Prim Hedge round it, and an orchard containing near 500 apple trees, the greatest part of which are grafted with a variety of good

<sup>3</sup> New Brunswick in History, Benedict, p. 130.

<sup>4</sup> New Jersey Archives, 1st Series, Vol. XIX.

fruit and begin to bear; there is also a large new Brew-house, 60 feet long and 38 wide with a new copper, containing 22 barrels, with all the utensils proper for brewing; the whole contrived for carrying the Liquor from place to place with ease by turning of a cock or taking out a plug; the works are all complete; and the brewing business is now carried on and will continue to be carried on by the owner till sold. The water is exceeding good, is soft and washes well, and there is a sufficient quantity of it. The farm may be had with or without the Brew-house; the land is clear of all foul or pernicious weeds and trash, and the title has never been disputed.

And after the death of Edward Antill another advertisement appeared.<sup>5</sup>

To be sold at private sale.

"A farm or plantation situated on the banks of the River Raritan, within a mile and a half of the City of New Brunswick and half a mile from Raritan Landing, in the Province of New Jersey, late the property of the Hon. Edward Antill, Esq., deceased (1770), containing 336 acres of land, 63 of which are improved meadow ground, lying in front of the house, about 70 acres of good wood-land, the remainder is all cleared. There is on the farm ten acres of orchard just in its prime, together with a large collection of the best fruit trees (all grafted or inoculated by Mr Prince of Long Island) such as apricots, nectarines, peaches, plums, pears, medlars, hard and soft shell almonds, early apples and English cherries in abundance; a vineyard containing about 600 vines for the setting out of which Mr Antill received a premium of £200 sterling from the Society for promoting arts and agriculture. An excellent well-built brick house, 56 feet by 42, in which are four large rooms on a floor; a 12 foot entry through the middle, with ceilings 12 feet high; cellars properly divided with stone walls under the whole house. From the house a most pleasing prospect presents itself to view. On the left the City of New Brunswick, on the opposite banks of the river; and on the right, the village of New Amsterdam, a sheet of water two miles and a half in length, a large tract of meadows bounded by the river and several gentlemen's seats within half a mile. It is distant from New York about 30 miles. There is likewise on the place a new barn built last summer, a coach-house, fowl-house, and sundry other convenient buildings. Adjoining the farm is a commodious well-built brew-house which will be leased or sold separate or together with the plantation as may best suit the purchaser. Any person inclining to purchase may know the conditions (which will be made easy) by applying to the subscriber living on the premises, who shall give an indisputable title to the same."

The will of Anne Antill, "at present of the City of New York, of sound mind but old and infirm," is dated March 27th, 1778. It was proved November 20th, 1781.

<sup>5</sup> New Jersey Archives, 1st Series, Vol. XXVIII.

"New York Journal," Oct. 22nd, 1772.

She gives to her son, Edward, land in Bergen county "left me by the last will of John Corbet, Esq." Certain money "in the hands of Charles Lowndes, Esq., given me by the will of my dearest sister, Euphemia Norris," is to be divided equally between :—

1. Grandson, John Collins Antill, son of John Anfill, Esq.

2. Granddaughter, Isabella Graham Antill, daughter of my son, Edward Antill.

3. Granddaughter, Ann Cochran, daughter of Richard Cochran, Esq.

4. Granddaughter, Elizabeth Colden Antill, daughter of my son, Lewis Antill (deceased).

Executor—son John Antill, Esq.

Witnesses—Thomas Davies, Anne Morris, Thos. Skinner (baker).

John Antill qualified as executor, December 3, 1781.<sup>6</sup>

Of Richard Cochran, who married Mary Antill, I have not yet been able to learn much. In 1769 he was made a Justice of the Peace, and in 1772 a Judge of Common Pleas.

His estate, called Stony Brook, was situated near Princeton, N.J. I found no record of the death of Mary, or Marion Antill, but father's Journal says she died before the Revolution. That may account for the estate being

<sup>6</sup> New Jersey Archives, Vol. XXII., Marriage Licences, October 15th, 1764, Antill, Mary, Middlesex County, and Cochran, Richard, Middlesex County.





MARION ANTILL



RICHARD COCHRAN



offered for sale, for in the same year as he was made Judge of Common Pleas, the following advertisement appears<sup>7</sup> :—

To be sold.

The plantation whereon the Subscriber now lives in Somerset Co., New Jersey, pleasantly situated on the main road between Philadelphia and New York, about a mile and a half to the westward of Princeton College and adjoining upon Stony Brook, containing 230 acres, about 100 of which is good woodland, the rest divided into 6 fields, 5 of which are well watered, an orchard of excellent fruit and about 20 acres of watered meadow. The land is esteemed as good for wheat and summer grain as any in that part of the country, and is in good fence. A large quantity of fine manure may be got yearly that is thrown up by the brook. There is on the premises a new brick house, with two well-finished rooms and an entry below, and three above and a good cellar under the whole; a frame house adjoining, with three small rooms below, and convenient lodgings above for servants, with a courtyard before the door, enclosed with a good pale fence. There is likewise a good kitchen, a very large Dutch barn and other out-houses, with two wells of water. An indisputable title will be given, and the purchaser may have possession in the spring. It will be sold on reasonable terms, and several years' credit given for the purchase money if required, paying interest and giving security. For further particulars apply Mr Robert Ritchie, merchant in Philadelphia, or the Subscriber on the premises.

RICHARD COCHRAN.

That he found no purchaser seems certain. The battle of Princeton was fought for the possession of Stony Brook Bridge. His residence must have been there at the time. The charge of Mercer's Brigade took place right in front of his place, and that alone can explain that his little daughter saw it all. Although father does not mention it in his Journal, he used to tell us that it was when Clinton retired through New Jersey the year after the battle of Princeton that Richard Cochran abandoned his home and joined in the retreat. So Anne Cochran also saw the battle of Monmouth fought, and

<sup>7</sup> New Jersey Archives, 1st Series, Vol. XXVIII.

Stony Brook, Dec. 7th, 1772.

rode all night before a dragoon as the British fell back at Middletown. That same year, 1778, Richard Cochran returned to Scotland, and his estates were forfeited.<sup>8</sup>

As father's Journal states that Anne Cochran remained with her mother's family and was with her uncle, Colonel Edward Antill, during the Revolutionary period, an account of his career is of interest to us.

<sup>8</sup> Somerset County Historical Society, No. 6, Forfeiture of Estates in the Revolution, at the October term, 1778, Richard Cochran and others.

## EDWARD ANTILL (3rd)

From the New York Society of the Cincinnati, founded by the Officers of the American Army of the Revolution, 1783, and "Edward Antill, a New York merchant of the 17th Century, and his Descendants," by William Nelson, and the New Jersey Archives.

**L**IEUT -COLONEL ANTILL, of the 2nd Canada Regiment, was born on the 11th of April, 1742, at Piscataway, New Jersey, and died at St. John's, Quebec, Canada, in 1787. He graduated at King's College (now Columbia), New York, in the class of 1762. (Other MSS say it was on May 30th, 1765.) Commencement was held at Trinity Church, and he delivered an English oration. Practising Law, he settled in Quebec in 1766, and in 1767 he was married there to Charlotte Riverain or Rievrier. Edward had been in Canada for ten years, when the Revolution began, and when General Montgomery appeared before Quebec in 1775, he refused to respond to the call of the Governor to take up arms in defence of the city, and was sent out to the American lines. There he was assigned to duty as Chief Engineer of the Army.<sup>9</sup>

General Montgomery to General Schuyler, Holland House, near the Heights of Abraham, Dec. 5th, 1775.

(Letter in part.) "The Governor has been so kind

<sup>9</sup> American Archives, 4th Series, 1774-76.

as to send out of town many of our friends who refused to do military duty; among them several very intelligent men capable of doing me considerable service. One of them, a Mr Antill, I have appointed chief engineer."

Where earth was inaccessible he constructed field works of ice. He was with Montgomery when he fell, and was dispatched by General Wooster to relate the particulars to General Schuyler and the Continental Congress.

General Wooster to General Schuyler,  
Montreal, Jan. 5th, 1776.

(Letter in part.) "Mr Antill, a gentleman from Quebec, who General Montgomery appointed an engineer, I beg leave to recommend to you. He was with the General when he fell and can give you particulars. He is well acquainted with this country, for which reason I have detailed him to proceed on to you, and so to the Congress, knowing that he will be much better able to inform you and them than I can concerning the state of this country."

When leaving the camp at Lachine on the 5th of January he wrote to Colonel Burr; "Dear Burr:—I have desired Mr Price to deliver to you my pistols, which you will keep until I see you. They are relics from my father's family, and therefore I cannot give them to you. The General (Wooster) has thought proper to send me to Congress, where I shall have an opportunity of speaking of you as you deserve.—Yours, EDWARD ANTILL."

In 1776, when Congress formed the 2nd Canadian

Regiment, mainly of exiles, Colonel Moses Hazen, a British half-pay officer, in easy circumstances, residing in St. John's, and who had already followed the remainder of the American forces over the frontier, was chosen its Colonel, and Edward Antill Lieut.-Colonel. In the following December he was sent on a recruiting tour through New Jersey and the southern States with the approbation of General Washington, and Congress voted him 2000 dollars for his expenses. The regiment was even then a strong one, seven hundred and twenty men, but Congress appears to have valued it in ordering it to be recruited in any of the States to five battalions of five companies each, with four majors and other officers in proportion. Sixteen companies, however, appear to have been the fullest complement of what was known as "Congress' Own." It had evacuated Canada under General Sullivan, and therefore continued in his Brigade, which served with the main army at Trenton and Princeton, and later in protecting the lines of Morristown. On the 8th of January, 1777, General Washington wrote him from his headquarters there a letter suggestive of coming action; "call upon all your officers who are upon recruiting service to exert themselves as much as possible in filling their companies and sending their recruits forward to some general place of rendezvous, that they may be armed, equipped and got into service with as much expedition as possible. As you and Colonel Hazen had the nomination of your own officers by virtue of your commissions, I shall have no

objection to any gentleman of good character whom you may think fit to appoint." On the 24th of February following, Richard Peters, secretary of war, urges in a letter, upon Colonel Antill, then commanding the regiment, the necessity, from impending events, of promptness in hurrying his companies forward to unite in meeting the enemy.

In complying, the Regiment was soon actively engaged under Sullivan, and when he attacked the rear of Howe's army on Staten Island (consisting of three thousand British and Loyalists) with eight hundred men, succumbed to the vigorous resistance, he became a prisoner thereby losing his opportunity of being present at Brandywine, Germantown, and in much important service with his regiment. He was not exchanged until November 10th, 1780, and then only through the influence of his brother, Major John Antill. John had joined the British and become a Major in the New Jersey Volunteers. Being sent to examine some prisoners, the first person he saw was his own brother, Edward, whose release he soon effected.

Rejoining his regiment at Fishkill, Edward soon afterwards assisted in beating up the quarters of Colonel James de Lancey of Morrisania, for which he earned the thanks of Washington in general orders.

In August he marched to Philadelphia, joining Colonel Olney's Rhode Islanders, and proceeding by the Chesapeake and James River to Yorktown, was there at the surrender of Cornwallis.

It will be seen that his useful life was not free from one of those Courts of Inquiry that attend such men as venture upon authority, and that after an impartial investigation he was honourably acquitted.<sup>10</sup>

Although he had asked Congress to be relieved from service in an earlier period of inactivity he continued therein until the disbanding of his regiment in 1783.

He subscribed his name to the Institution of the Cincinnati, with the officers of his regiment, on the Parchment Roll with Washington at its head—now in the possession of the General Society.

Not found on the half-pay roll, he appears on the balloting book of New York in the list of Canadians and Nova Scotia refugees, who had united with the Americans, to whom lands were granted by the State under the direction of its Commissioners.

The following letter preserved among the Society's Archives is of interest:—

Coldenham,

July 7th, 1783, 6 o'clock.

My Dear Friend,

Retired from the din of arms and a military life, clothed with laurels and the thanks of a most grateful country, all my

<sup>10</sup> Washington's Revolutionary Orders, John Whiting, extract from General Orders.

Headquarters,

New Windsor, Jan. 1st, 1781.

At a Court of Enquiry ordered by Major-General Heath, the 27th December, 1780, in consequence of an order of His Excellency General Washington, the 20th day of the same month, to investigate the conduct of Lieut.-Colonel Antill on the day of his captivity in August, 1777, and to report concerning the same, the Court, after due consideration of the circumstances, report:—"That Lieut.-Colonel Antill appears to have been captured while in the execution of his duty, and that he is not censurable in any part of his conduct, but is deserving the approbation of every good officer."

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to accept and approve the above.

ALEX. SCAMMEL (Adj.-Gen.).

pay and arrears of pay paid up to this day in solid gold, and a pension of half-pay for life, I now amuse myself with my dog and gun. I send the bearer on a little business to General Knox, and at the same time, after enquiring after the health of your good little woman, in which Mrs Antill joins me, I beg the favour of you to fill my powder horn with the best powder you have. If the U.S. insist upon it, I will deduct it out of the guineas I received from them when we disbanded. Compliments to your good family and all friends.

Yours sincerely,

EDW'D ANTILL.

Major S. Bauman,  
West Point—per Express.

Edward Antill's wife resided in New York during the war, died there on September 3rd, 1785, and was buried in St. Paul's Churchyard. He returned to his old home at St. John's on the Richelieu River, near Montreal, Quebec, and died there on the 21st of May, 1789, aged 47 years.







ANNE COCHRAN



JOHN WARDLAW

## ANNE COCHRAN

Anne Cochran was daughter of Richard Cochran by his wife, Marion, daughter of Edward Antill II.

The following is an extract from the Journal of the Honourable Sir Thomas Wardlaw Taylor :—

“My grandmother, Anne Cochran, was born in Virginia, U.S.A. Her father, Richard Cochran, married a Virginian lady, Marion Antill, who died before the Revolutionary War began, leaving my grandmother their only child. When the war broke out my great-grandfather, Richard Cochran, took the British side, and soon after, abandoning his property, left America and returned to Scotland. My grandmother remained until the close of the war with her mother’s relatives, who took the American side. Her maternal uncle, Colonel Antill, was an officer in the Army under Washington. I was told by my mother that on the day that American Independence was acknowledged, he was chosen, as the finest looking officer in the Army, to lead the procession carrying the Stars and Stripes—this he did, riding a black horse led with white ribbons by two black boys dressed in white, and he gave them both their freedom to remember the day.”

“She was as a child a favourite with Washington, and being with her uncle at headquarters, she was sitting one evening on Washington’s knee when an officer came

in to get the pass-word for the night. The officer, whose duty it was to supply a word, hesitating for a moment, Washington at once gave her name, so for that night 'Anne Cochran' was the pass-word of the American Army. She saw the battle of Princeton fought."

"She was my grandfather's second wife\* and after his death removed to Edinburgh, where she died in 1828 or 1829."

I have at present no record of the date of Anne Cochran's birth nor of the year when she went to Scotland to join her father. On the 17th of October, 1796, she was married to John Wardlaw, his third wife. Such a romantic girlhood surely deserved a better fate than to be a third wife, even of a Wardlaw!

Again I quote from father's Journal:—

"The Wardlaw family sprang from the Wardlaws of Pitreavie in Fifeshire, a family in which there is still a Baronetcy, though much decayed if not in poverty. The Wardlaws were an old Saxon family, claiming direct descent from Hengist. At the time of the Norman conquest, declining to submit to the conqueror, they, with some other Saxon families, removed to Scotland, where

\*From searches made in the Parish Registers of Musselburgh and Dalkeith, now deposited in the Register Office, Edinburgh, it appears that my grandfather, John Wardlaw, was married thrice:—

- (1) 12th April, 1783, to Agnes Edmund, daughter of David Edmund, merchant, Glasgow.
- (2) 21st April, 1787, to Margaret Caddle, daughter of the deceased William Caddle, in the Parish of Prestonpans.  
My aunt, Mrs Burnet, must have been a daughter of this marriage.
- (3) 17th October, 1796, to Anne Cochran (my grandmother), daughter of Richard Cochran, Esq.

they were welcomed by Malcolm Canmore, who married Margaret, daughter of Edward Ironside and sister of Edward Atheling. From Malcolm they received grants of land, and the name is perpetuated in the 'Wardlaw,' a hill in Dumfriesshire. One of this family, Walter Wardlaw, was archbishop of Glasgow and a Cardinal, dying in 1387. His coat of arms was placed, and may still be seen, about the middle of the choir in Glasgow Cathedral. His nephew, Harry Wardlaw, was Bishop of St. Andrews, and founded, in 1411, the University of St. Andrews, the first Scottish University.

"The town residence of the Wardlaw family in Edinburgh was on a small court called Chessels Court, entered by a passageway from the Canongate on the south side, down towards Holyrood. The house is still standing.

"My grandfather, John Wardlaw, was a merchant in Dalkeith, and for some years before his death was the agent there of the Commercial Bank of Scotland. There is still a small side street, branching off from the main street on the south side, known as Wardlaw's Close. It was, I believe, at the corner of the main street and that Close that he lived, had his shop and place of business.

"He must have been born in 1747, for he died on the 13th of March, 1815, in the 68th year of his age. The exact place where he was buried cannot now be found, but it must have been close to the south wall of Dalkeith Parish Church. My cousin, John Burnet, told me that he once saw his tombstone there. Probably it was

removed when about 60 years ago the then Duke of Buccleuch restored the Parish Church, and had the venerable buildings cased over with stone facings. My grandfather was a man distinguished for godly piety. When a boy I have often heard old people in Dalkeith and the neighbourhood speak in the highest terms of his character and worth. He was an elder in the Secession Church, of which the Rev. Dr Thomas Brown, a son of the Rev. John Brown of Haddington, was minister.

“John Wardlaw and Anne Cochran had four children—Anne, John, Richard and Marion Antill, my mother. She was born 1st of November, 1804. After John Wardlaw's death, the family removed to Edinburgh, where Anne Cochran died in 1828 or 1829. In Edinburgh my mother was the companion and intimate friend of the daughter of the late Dr Brown of Broughton Place Church. She and my father were married on the 2nd of March, 1831. My father, John Taylor, was born 25th September, 1801, at Overshiels in the parish of Stow, Midlothian. The first school he went to was near Fountain Hall, and I remember when a boy his pointing out to me the place where it had stood. Afterwards for a time he and his brothers had a tutor. He then went to Dalkeith Grammar School, and from that passed to the University of Edinburgh, which he entered, very young, in November, 1815.

“At the University he distinguished himself chiefly in mathematics, and he once told me that while a student under Sir John Leslie, he worked out every problem set





JOHN TAYLOR



MARION ANTILL WARDLAW



by Sir John except one, and that no student had ever been able to solve. In 1819 he entered the Divinity Hall at Selkirk, which met eight weeks during the autumn; attendance for five sessions being required. During the years of attendance in autumn at the Divinity Hall, he, in the winter months, studied medicine in the University of Edinburgh, and in August, 1824, took the degree of M.D.

“In 1825 he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, but was for a time exceedingly unwilling to preach. My granduncle, James, once told me that he had known him, on learning that Dr Peddie of Bristow Street Church, the church he attended, was to be from home, and that he would be asked to preach, go out and spend the day on Arthur’s Seat, so as to be out of the way if a message came asking him to do so.

“On the 15th of August, 1827, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Cupar as minister of Auchermuchty, Fifeshire.

“On the 2nd of March, 1831, my father and mother, Marion Antill, were married by the Rev. John Brown, D.D., of Broughton Place Church, to whose congregation she belonged and with whose family she was intimate. I was born on the 25th of March, 1833. From almost my earliest recollections my mother was an invalid. I have a recollection of taking short walks with her when very young, but she soon became too feeble even for that. Her disease was what is known as creeping paralysis. That is the popular name given to it. She

was a small woman, and when I was so young as 13 or 14, being a big boy for my age, I often carried her up and down stairs. Weak as she was, she taught me and my two cousins, Mary and Ann Wardlaw, our English, arithmetic, geography and French until they went to a boarding school and I went to College.

"In 1852 my father resigned his charge in Auchtermuchty to become Professor of Theology in the United Presbyterian College in Toronto, Canada. On the 25th of May a start was made for Edinburgh, and after spending a few days there and in Glasgow we sailed for New York on the S.S. Glasgow on the 1st of June. My mother had to be carried on board ship and placed in her stateroom, which she never left during the whole voyage. It was uneventful, and for those days not a long voyage, New York being reached on Wednesday, the 16th. Spending a few days there, then travelling by Albany and Rochester, crossing Lake Ontario to Coburg, and coasting westward, Toronto was reached on the morning of the 24th. In a state of weakness my mother continued slowly but surely sinking until her death on 12th of January, 1855. A better woman never lived, pious, breathing the very spirit of devotion. During all her years of weakness and suffering a murmur never crossed her lips, nor was look of discontent seen on her face.

"In 1853 my father was appointed by the Governor General a member of the Senate of the University of Toronto, a position which he held while he remained in Canada. In the spring of 1858, the University of Edin-

burgh conferred on him the degree of D.D., giving the degree also to the late Principal Cairns. This was the first time that University ever gave the degree to a Presbyterian, not a minister of the Established Church of Scotland."<sup>11</sup>

"In 1861 father returned to Scotland, and in 1863 was inducted a minister at Busby, near Glasgow. In 1867 he married Janet Catharine Richardson. In 1872 he resigned his charge, and in 1874 went to live in Edinburgh, where he died in 1880."

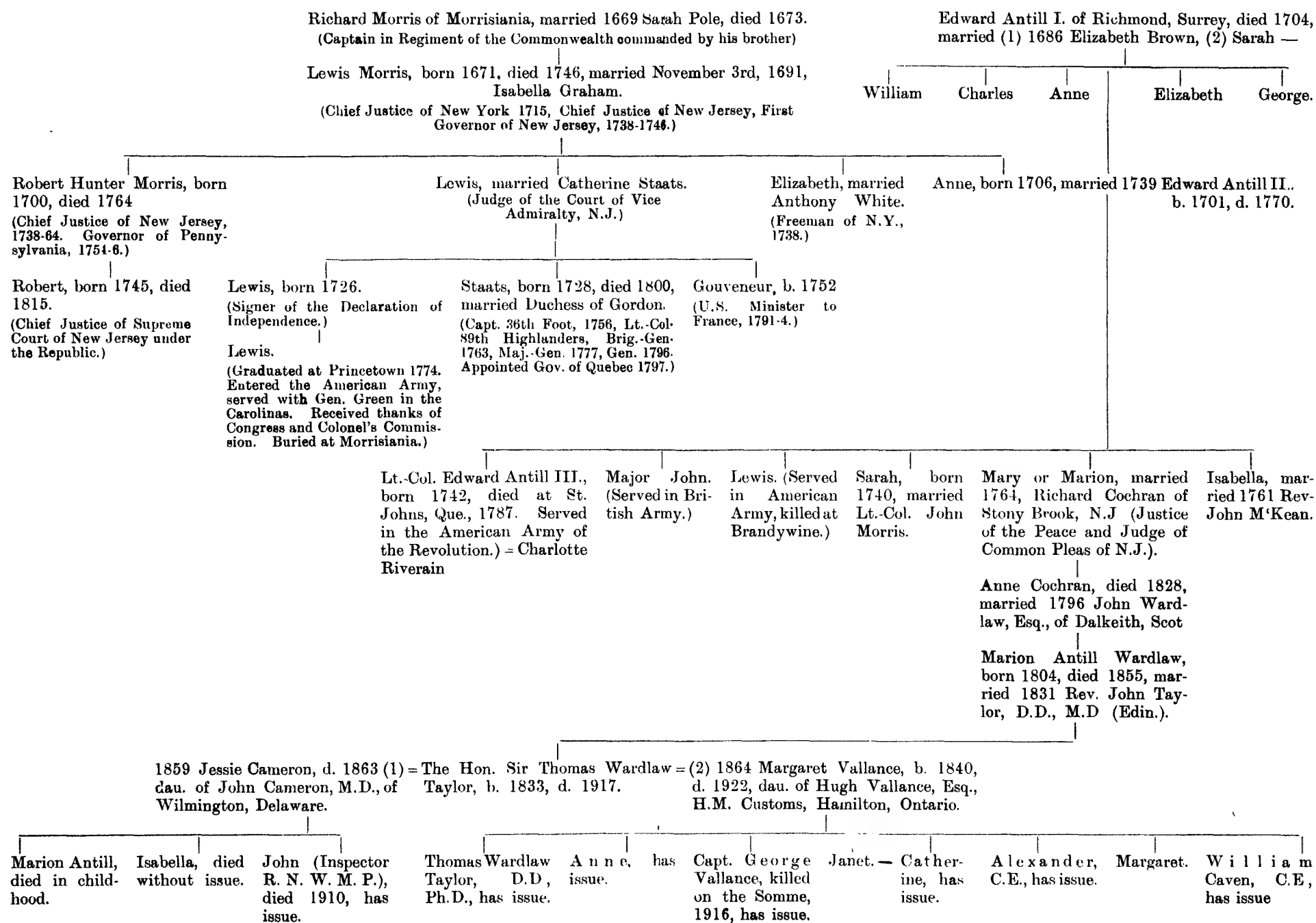
As my purpose was to give an account of father's Colonial ancestry, I have just followed down from them, giving merely a brief outline of his father's career and nothing at all of his Taylor pedigree, of which he gave a copy to each member of the family.

<sup>11</sup> My brother, Wardlaw, says this is not strictly accurate. In 1812 Edinburgh University conferred the degree of D.D. on Thomas M'Crie, a minister of the Secession Church, and author of the "Life of John Knox."





## The Colonial Ancestry of the Honourable Sir Thomas Wardlaw Taylor, Knt. Bt





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